

# CUMMINS MAKES CANDIDACY KNOWN

"Favorite Son" of Iowa Likely to Hurt La Follette and Help Roosevelt.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The formal announcement made yesterday by Senator Cummins of Iowa, that he was a candidate for the presidency if his State would give him its support caused no surprise as it has been known for some time that Senator Cummins has listened to the siren song of the presidential bee which has sang so loudly that it has kept him awake nights.

The questions that politicians asked as soon as the announcement had been made, were whether Mr. Cummins' candidacy is undertaken in the belief that he really stands a chance to be nominated or to prevent Senator La Follette from being nominated, or in the interest of Mr. Roosevelt. The answer to those questions is what the men close to the President are trying to determine. Says A. Maurice Low, the Boston Globe correspondent:

Senator Cummins' statement, which he made public after he had read it to the Iowa congressional delegation, does not intimate that he expects to be more than a "favorite son" candidate. It reads as follows:

"So much has been published in the newspapers, so much written and said to me concerning the presidential matter, that I feel it to be my duty to make to the republicans of Iowa a plain statement upon the subject."

"Immediately upon my return from the last session of Congress, I gave out through the press my opinion with respect to the presidency. That opinion remains unaltered."

"The situation, however, has materially changed, and it now seems probable that more than one candidate for nomination will be seriously considered by the national convention."

"Under these conditions if the republicans of Iowa believe that I am a fit man to be presented to the National convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and desire to so present me, I will appreciate and accept their confidence as a most gratifying evidence of their continued faith in my purpose to serve, as best I can, the general welfare of the people."

**ADVANTAGE TO TAFT.**

Mr. Taft's friends said they were glad to see Mr. Cummins enter the race, as it was to the advantage of the President. Iowa, they said, had never been counted for the President and was included in the La Follette column, so it made no difference to them whether it was figured under the La Follette or Cummins head, the result was the same. But if Cummins went into the contest as a rival to La Follette it was bound to create friction between the progressives, which would result finally to the advantage of the President.

Whether Senator La Follette knew that Senator Cummins was going to make his announcement cannot be ascertained, but according to the best information obtainable Mr. La Follette had not been taken into the Iowa senator's confidence, and when later Mr. La Follette was asked if he had anything to say about the latest entry in the presidential race he declined to make any comment.

Which leads observers to believe that while on the face of it Cummins' candidacy is directed against Mr. Taft, it is in reality directed against the President.

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# STATE DISTRICTS IN LITTLE DANGER

Collectors Learn House Majority Has More Pressing "Economy" Schemes on Hand.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Collector C. H. Darling of the post of Burlington arrived in the city yesterday for his annual winter visit of a few days. Nothing has been heard recently of the proposal of the administration to consolidate the two Vermont customs districts, the House not appearing to be in any hurry, at least, in promoting the scheme. Representative Cox of Indiana, the chairman of the committee which is to consider the matter, has been at home for some time, and there appears to be no present disposition to take action. If any at all is taken at this session is a matter of doubt, as the democratic majority have other "economy" schemes of their own on hand of more consequence to them.

Even should the committee get around to consider the matter it is extremely doubtful if the House acts at this session. Collector Emery returned home with this decided impression, and very probably Collector Darling will, also.

And yet another of the endless chain of Vermonters who are impressing themselves on the history of their country is Arthur E. Jackson, a native and well-known former resident of Hardwick. For some years after leaving that town Mr. Jackson was one of the general staff of the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West railroad, and later represented this country at several foreign exhibitions.

For some time past, however, he has been a leading promoter of the national good roads movement, and is now president of the National Good Roads association and of the State association of Illinois.

His headquarters are in Chicago, but his duties bring him here frequently, where he has a wide acquaintance in public life.

Among native born Vermonters, who have made a name for themselves in the history of this country through half a century, preeminent in many respects stands William H. Kellogg. Interwoven with the history of his country through its most vital period of national life, Kellogg is certainly a most unique figure.

He was born in Shoreham, Vt., on December 1, 1820, and is consequently in his 90th year. He was a son of the Rev. Sherman K. Kellogg, a noted preacher of those times throughout that section, and after receiving such an education as the local schools could afford, was graduated from Norwich University.

He emigrated to Illinois and June 6, 1845, married Elizabeth E. Canton. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1852, soon after he arrived there from Vermont, and practiced at Canton from 1852 to 1861.

In 1860 Mr. Kellogg had acquired such a State reputation that he was chosen one of the Lincoln presidential electors, and for some years he was the only one surviving. Soon after his inauguration President Lincoln appointed him chief justice of the then territorial court of Nebraska. Later he was given leave of absence to enter the army, and raised and was appointed colonel of the 7th Illinois cavalry. He led his regiment for two years, when he resigned because of ill health. He returned the chief justice of Nebraska in 1865, and was immediately appointed collector of the port of New Orleans, which position he held until 1868. He then resigned to accept the position of United States senator from Louisiana, in which office he had meanwhile been elected, and served until March 4, 1875. In 1877 he was elected for another full term, and served until March 4, 1882.

Between these two terms as senator from Louisiana he was governor of that State for four years, from 1873 to 1877. After his last term as senator expired in 1882 he was elected a member of the lower house of Congress, where he served one term. Governor Kellogg was a delegate from Louisiana to every republican national convention from 1860 to 1896, and was one of the immortal three hundred and six delegates who voted from beginning to end for Grant for a third term.

Now in his old age, he makes his home at the Shoreham Hotel in this city, and in the name of "Shoreham" feels his way back again in a sense back in the old Vermont town of his boyhood. Until this session he has been at least a weekly visitor to the Senate, as keen and interested an observer of the course of legislation as during the years in which he took such an active part in it.

Mrs. D. J. Foster is with her daughter, Mabel, at Lakewood, N. J., for 10 days. Miss Foster is taking a brief rest from her close and long-continued application to settlement work in New York, which she expects soon to be able to resume.

Robert J. Shanley of Burlington is in the city for a few days' visit and vacation.

**PARISH GATHERING.**

College Street Church People Review Work of the Year.

The annual parish meeting of the College Street Church was held Tuesday evening, with a large attendance, and an interesting program. From five until six there was an organ recital by Harry Cores, organist of the church, while the members of the congregation enjoyed a number of things for which the church had reason to be thankful, especially for the prosperity which it had enjoyed during the past 12 months. He referred feelingly to the familiar faces long with us, but now missing, and expressed a sense of gratitude that the memories abided with us.

J. L. Southwick, chairman and retiring member of the prudential committee, was then called upon, and in the course of his response, urged that the committee be given the same constant support in future that it has received in the past from the members of the society. Mr. Southwick spoke of the success of the new financial plan adopted a year ago and involving a budget, with

a full advance estimate of the expenses of the year.

"The new plan," said he, "worked so well that your prudential committee are able to report that the society comes to the beginning of a new year with all current debts paid, all outstanding obligations discharged, and with a small, substantial surplus in the treasury."

Robert Pease presented a report as treasurer of the Sunday school, and H. H. Hickey, as treasurer of the society, reported total receipts of \$1,668.94, with a balance in the treasury of \$29.91.

I. V. Colclough, superintendent of the Sunday school, gave an inspiring outline of the work and efforts of that organization, making a special plea for more adult work in this department. R. D. Thompson spoke enthusiastically of the work contemplated among the foreigners of this city, in an editorial way, and also of the already accomplished work from the Christian Scientists he drew a lesson, and said that if Protestant churches would put into their efforts the enthusiasm shown by the Scientists, much more would be done.

Mrs. I. C. Smart spoke delightfully of the work of the Woman's Union, and of the box sent to Missionary House. She was followed by the Rev. Mr. Smart, who talked of church work and aims with eloquence and feeling.

Professor Emerson was then called upon to speak of his European travels, and he handled the subject with his customary rare appreciation, sympathy and charm. Especially he pointed out the comparative littleness of the world, as impressed upon us by meeting with acquaintances from the world over, and with strangers who have mutual friends with us.

"These connecting links which bring us so close together," said he, "really surround the world."

Passing quickly over many of the things he had visited, he dwelt at some length upon the wonderful situation of Robert College in Turkey, and its great influence in the eastern world.

"That great empire that is going to pieces so rapidly," said he, "is certain to be determined in future very largely by the laws that have gone out from Robert College."

Some one who has met with much interested in color photography, and showed Professor Emerson some pictures which he had made by the new process. This person was much astonished when Professor Emerson told him the plates used in color photography were made in his home town, Burlington, Vt., and that in this city there was a young man who had made them a specialty of the process. This was another illustration of the connecting links binding the world abroad with the one at home.

The speaker drew a vivid picture of Lake Champlain, deserted by mankind and frozen up in dark and wintry isolation, as he had stood one day or two ago, contrasting this scene with some of the European lakes, teeming with human life and activity, and led from this to a portrayal of the intense human interest of the old world life.

"Wherever one goes over there," said he, "one feels that a human foot has come before."

In closing he emphasized the appreciation that Europeans seem to have of historical events and of the essentials of the life of earlier times.

"One of the things most discriminating in that European world," he declared, "is the people's reverence for the past."

One of the wholly UNNECESSARY things in this city is a poor boarding house. There's a good one for YOU. Answer a few ads.

**THE FUTURE LIFE.**

Prof. M. B. Ogile of the University of Vermont spoke Friday in the parlors of the Unitarian Church, dealing with "Ideas of the Ancients in regard to a Future Life." His paper showed careful preparation, but extended the side and intimate knowledge of the literature of ancient and modern times, and deep study of the legends and beliefs of classic peoples.

He brought out the parallel between the ideas found in the Greek, Roman and other national religions of antiquity and embodied in Greek, Christian and writings, especially in their conception of existence after death. He also pointed out the interesting part played by survivors of these old beliefs in the mind of Columbus and in the formation of his plan of discovery.

Professor Ogile's paper drew a large attendance, and at the close of his address, a social hour followed, and light refreshments were served.

**HELD FOR U. S. COURT.**

Mother and Son Charged with Crookedness in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

The Manchester, N. H., Union of recent date contains the following account of the arrest and arraignment of Mrs. Mary Sawyer, a former resident of this city:

"A hearing was held Saturday forenoon before Burns P. Hodgman, commissioner, in the United States court room in the government building in this city, at which time Mrs. Sawyer and her son, Tony, both of Laconia, were arraigned on a complaint, filed by Frederick P. Schmidt of Boston, a special agent of the treasury department, charging the mother and son with complicity in an attempt to conceal the assets in a bankruptcy proceeding, brought against R. H. Scipione of Pepperell, Mass. The other two alleged to have been implicated in the conspiracy are Scipione and Nelson Carter, also of Pepperell."

"It is alleged that the above four caused the assets to be transported to various places in anticipation of the filing of a creditors' petition in bankruptcy in Massachusetts, that part of the assets were shipped to Woburn, Mass., and that a box weighing 60 pounds was shipped to the two respondents in Laconia. The commissioner held mother and son in bonds in the sum of \$2,000 for appearance before the United States district court in Boston."

**RECEIVED SILVER CUP.**

Mrs. F. H. Tims Honored Prior to Departure for England.

Mrs. F. H. Tims, who will leave next Monday for a visit of nine weeks in England, was the guest of honor at a banquet given Monday evening by the Lady Macabees of Burlington, Vt., and she received a handsome silver cup in token of the esteem in which she is held by them.

First there was a public supper, given in the rooms of the Knights of Pythias on Church street, at which about 125 persons were present. At 8:30 there was a reception and banquet in honor of Mrs. Tims followed by a program of half a dozen toasts.

The cup, which was presented with a pretty bit of ceremony, has a gold lining and is inscribed as follows: "To Mrs. F. H. Tims, from Burlington Vt., No. 1, L. O. T. M." Music was furnished throughout the supper, reception and banquet.

**THE TRUTH OF IT.**

"Who is the man who just sneaked away when he saw us?" asked the newly arrived shade.

"That," replied the old habitant of the elysian fields, "is Diogenes. He always avoids me."

"And who are you?"

"O! I'm just an unknown contemporary of his, but I have positive proof that he swiped the lantern with which he went hunting for an honest man."—Catholic Standard and Times.

# MILLIONS STARVE IN BARREN CHINA

Terrible Distress in Yang-Tse Valley Has Been Overshadowed by the War.

Shanghai, China, Jan. 22.—The war in China has caused the world to forget the terrible destitution which may vitally affect the settlement of the revolution.

In July and August the Yang-Tse rose to an almost unprecedented height, and the resulting destruction has caused famine areas now accurately defined.

First there is the great Hwai valley region, about one hundred by five hundred miles in extent, where the farmers have had only one good crop since 1906. Not only is there no reserve, but the people have lost heart and will not try to help themselves.

The second area is about Wuhu, where for some weeks the Yang-Tse formed an inland sea from eighty to one hundred miles long, varying in width from thirty-five to forty miles.

The last district is Honan, where the floods were local. One section thirty miles square and containing at least ten thousand people was submerged.

An estimate of one hundred thousand people facing absolute starvation in Hunan alone is considered conservative, while in the three areas the lowest estimate of the destitute is 2,750,000.

Destitution like the present in China is unknown in more progressive countries. There are almost no charitable institutions, and many families are left shelterless and nearly unprovided to endure the rains. Plague and destruction have begun in the country districts, where the revolutionists are unable to keep order. In the towns the people have taken the rebels keep fair order, but their organization of government does not extend to the rural regions.

The Central China relief committee, with headquarters in Shanghai, is appealing to all countries for money to carry on relief work. The committee is thoroughly representative of the best foreign and Chinese communities here.

In return for relief the committee made the residents work at deepening the water courses and strengthening dikes to guard against future floods. Much of the work is planned to tie the farmers over until they can get in a crop.

**THE PERFECT POTATO.**

What Is It? Where Is It? Who Has It?

We think the time has come to do something to increase the yield of table size potatoes, and especially to improve the quality. There are plenty of large, smooth and fine-looking potatoes in the market, but when they are baked or boiled, they are not meaty, not what would be called first-class potatoes.

In Arrostook County, growers have found that increasing the amount of fertilizer will greatly increase the yield, but that many of the potatoes will be too large for the market. To reduce the size, they do not reduce the amount of fertilizer used, but to get the full benefit of the heavy applications (running from 150 to 200 pounds per acre) they seed more heavily, that is, plant 5 to 10 inches apart in the drills which are 2 to 3 inches apart in this way, they will get very large and profitable yields (50 to 60 bushels per acre) but also get potatoes that are neither too large nor too small for market purposes. But this is not the whole of it. Quality must be considered. The potato that will command the best price in the future must be smooth and of good shape and mealy and pure white, and of good flavor.

To produce that kind of potato, of table size, the Bowker Company offers prizes to the amount of \$50 for the largest yield of best quality, table size potatoes, grown exclusively on the Bowker Stockbridge Manure, using not less than two pounds per acre, any variety of seed and any method of cultivation.

The awards will be made on a scale of 100 points, tentatively divided as follows: 50 points for the largest total yield by weight; 20 points for quality, including per cent. of starch, cooking qualities and flavor; 30 points for size. Probably nothing below 5 ounces nor above 10 ounces will be included. All above and below will be excluded from the total weight of the crop; 10 points for shape (smoothness and fairness) and 50 points will be allowed if the crop is sprayed with Bowker's Pyrox to keep off insects and blight. It is known that the starch of the potato is elaborated in the leaf of the plant and that if this is kept green and vigorous, not only will there be more tubers, but they will carry a higher percentage of starch. Pyrox helps to do this.

It is suggested by Director Brooks, of the Mass. Experiment Station, that a chemical test for starch will indicate the quality of the potato—high starch, high quality. If that is so, three things can be determined accurately: The total yield of the crop by weight at harvest time, the proportion of table size by weight, and finally, the quality of the potato by chemical test for starch. Therefore, the only things which will be left to the judgment of the committee will be the appearance of the potato and its flavor when cooked.

The above points will no doubt be subdivided for various features. Now we would like suggestions from potato growers, buyers and users, touching the division of points, also as to table size. Is 5 ounces too small and 10 ounces too large? What should be the limit? We shall also appreciate suggestions from scientific men who have had occasion to test potatoes for starch, and to observe their cooking qualities as related to that test. As will be seen, we are seeking to obtain the best possible rules for determining the awards and therefore all suggestions will be very welcome and carefully considered.

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BED SHEETS, flat national center seam, good quality, muslin, size 72x90, regular price, 50c each, 39c EACH

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PILLOW SLIPS, every one a good one and made in the best manner, either size, 42x36 or 45x36, regular price, 15c—25c A PAIR

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LARGE OAK ARM ROCKER, imitation velour upholstery or solid seat, built for comfort, regular price, \$4.00 each—\$2.75

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ALL BRASS BED. We had a carload and only a few left. It's a beauty and you would gladly pay \$15 for one at some stores—\$7.98

A PRETTY WHITE ENAMEL BED with brass corner posts. Made strong where the strain comes, regular price, \$4.00—\$2.75 EACH

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